Nippon Times

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Popular Front Unity Jilted by Socialists

Social Party Rejects Communist Collaboration Plan As 'Too Early'

A Communist-Socialist collaboration remained remote in Japan as the country's new Social Democratic Party on Saturday turned down the Japan Communist Party's proposal to form a united front for the reason that it was still too early for such a move.

The proposal was made by Shiga Yoshio, noted Communist leader who was recently released from the Fuchu penitentiary, following a conference held between him and leaders of the Socialist party on October 19.—Chozaburo Mizutani, Mosaburo Suzuki and Rikizo Hirano, representatives of the Socialist party, turned down the proposition because they thought a Communist-Socialist collaboration was too early as both parties were still in a formative stage and the Communist party had not yet announced its platforms. They agreed, however, to work hand-in-hand after they were established as full-fledged political parties.

The Socialists pointed out that there existed an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the two parties with regard to their respective policies on some fundamental questions including the Imperial institution. Moreover it may be recalled that the Communist party has denounced the Socialist party for being opportunistic.

Well-informed quarters predict that in the future the two parties will collaborate in practical political activities while maintaining their respective basic political principles.

Socialists Decide Platform

The Social Democratic Party of Japan, meanwhile, decided upon its platform on Saturday at a meeting of its preparatory committee held at the Kuramae Kogyo Kaikan, Shimbashi. The policies fell in five categories as follows:

(1) Labor

1. Establishment of the Labor Ministry. 2. Official recognition of labor unions; enactment of conventions for corporations as well as a revision of the arbitration act. 3. Participation by workers in the management of industries. 4. Establishment of minimum wages. 5. Enforcement of 48 hour a week system. 6. Enforcement of measures aimed at complete engagement of all workers.

(2) Farming

1. A fundamental revision of the present system relative to the treatment of arable land. 2. Speedy adjustment of arable land for extensive farming. 3. Mechanization of farming and encouragement of farming by means of cattle. 4. Establishment of an Agricultural Insurance System. 5. Control of fertilizers and fodders by state. 6. Democratization of farming and fishing corporations. 7. Development of corporative associations with farmers forming the backbones. 8. Encouragement of suitable industries in rural and fishing districts.

(3) Social affairs

1. Establishment of Land Construction and Social Insurance Ministries. 2. Establishment of land planning and speedy resuscitation of areas devastated by air-raids. 3. Establishment of a social insurance system involving unemployment, health, endowment, and education insurances. 4. Improvement of the relief system for wounded soldiers as well as for the bereaved families of the war dead. 5. Job priority to returning soldiers, and enforcement of training for them to facilitate their return to farming. 6. Extension of relief to air-raid victims as well as to the Japanese nationals abroad. 7. Solution of the housing problem at the risk and responsibility of the state; speedy construction of dwellings for war-victims. 8. Expansion and democratization of the radio broadcasting industry, and distribution of radio sets.

(4) Women's affairs

1. Abolition of all customs and practices, systems, and laws restricting freedom of women based on the principle of equal rights for men and women. 2. Extension of equal employment rights to men and women, and the abolition of all sex discriminations. 3. Dissemination of political education to women. 4. Prohibition of prostitution. 5. Improvement and extension of supplies and facilities for infants and children.

(5) Culture

1. Free importation of universal cultures and construction of new cultures for Japanese nationals. 2. Enhancement of the spirit of social solidarity. 3. Combination of labor and education and dissemination of the knowledge of socialism. 4. Improvement of the people's training in sciences and techniques. 5. Encouragement of sciences and techniques, expansion of various research institutes, and extension of better treatment to scientists and technicians. 6. Adoption of the metric system. 7. Extension of the period for compulsory education, and a fundamental revision of the education system. 8. State grants for the training of able youths without means. 9. Removal of all interferences by the state in the freedom of religion. 10. Securing of respect for, and freedom, of art. 11. Encouragement for the adoption of Esperanto as a formal language for international use. 12. Improvement of the Japanese people's physique through incouragement of sports.

Manufacture of Bombs To Clear Up Minefields In Kobe Area Permitted

Under direct supervision of the commanding general of the U.S. 6th Army, the production of 10,000 acoustic bombs at Maizuru Arsenal to be used to clear minefields in the Kobe area, has been approved by the Allied Supreme Headquarters. The allocation and use of these bombs will be placed under the direction of the commander of the U.S. 5th Fleet, through whose good offices the Japanese Government made the request to the Allied Headquarters for the authorization to manufacture acoustic bombs.

Shipping Companies Facing Difficulties

Major Concerns Have No Definite Plans for Conversion to Peacetime Activities

The major Japanese steamship companies have not yet formed any definite policy concerning conversion to peacetime activities due to the great difficulties involved, says the Nippon Sangyo Keizai.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, under Director Asao, is now studying the question of starting some peace enterprises by mobilizing the capital and personnel it possesses, but has not yet formed a definite plan. The only plan born so far is a small-scale printing enterprises to be started by using existing printing equipment. It is reported that the company will change its activities to reconstruction work in addition to shipping enterprises.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has not decided on any peace enterprise. President Okada had the following to say regarding the future activity of the company. "No concrete plan has been drafted as yet, but the company will undertake any enterprises that will serve for the construction of a new Japan. It is hoped that the Government will immediately lift the restrictions on the special deposits in the Industrial Bank. Shipping is essential for Japan, but it will be greatly restricted. Within that restricted limit, we intend to carry on our shipping activity."

The Yamashita Steamship Company does not intend to start any new enterprise, and is now only waiting for the announcement of the policy of the Allied Forces as regards the shipping activity of Japan. The Uwajima Wooden Ship Company, affiliated to the Yamashita Steamship Company, is now engaged in producing lumber for reconstruction purposes. It is expected that the company's salvage enterprise will be greatly expanded in the future.

The Iino Shipping Company has also no thought of starting a new business. In the future, its activity will not be restricted to the operation of oil tankers as in the past, but will include the operation of all kinds of ships.

The Kawasaki Steamship Company will continue shipping operations within the permitted limit, having no thought of engaging in any new business.

The Kuribayashi Steamship Company is engaged in various enterprises in the Hokkaido, besides the shipping business, and therefore, it will not make any change in its policy. Yet its main activity is shipping, but with its reserve capital and personnel, it intends to engage in other enterprises.

HOSPITAL SHIP FOR MANILA

To Pick Up About 1,000 Ailing Japanese War Prisoners

The Supreme Headquarters for Allied Forces announced on Sunday that the Japanese hospital ship, Takasago Maru, will sail from Japan for Manila to take on about 1,000 invalids out of the Japanese war prisoners there.

From Ponape and Enderby

With 218 demobilized Japanese soldiers from Ponape, the destroyer Hatsuzakura made port at Uraga at 5 p.m. on Saturday, Domei reports. Another repatriation hip, Transport No. 16, carrying 505 army and navy personnel from Enderby in the Caroline Group, returned to the same port at 9:45 p.m. Sunday.

Program to Alleviate Economic Ills Bared

4-Point Plan Given to Vaughn By Finance Minister At Interview

Finance Minister Keizo Shibusawa recently outlined, his program to alleviate the present chaotic economic conditions in Japan in an interview with Miles W. Vaughn, Far Eastern manager of the United Press, according to Domei.

The Finance Minister explained that Japanese economy, for many years, had been geared to Korean rice, minerals, gold and raw materials, Manchurian soy beans, coal and lumber, and Formosan sugar, fruits and tropical produce as well as income from overseas markets and shipping operations.

The militarists began stripping the country in 1932 for the development of Manchuria, he said, starting the general disorganization in a previous Japanese economy which has now reached the climax with Japan's absolute and total defeat.

As for plans to alleviate the present condition he outlined the following program;

1. Immediate steps to balance the budget and check inflation:
2. A series of steps to change from a totalitarian economy to democratic economy;
3. Efforts to reach an agreement with the Allies for resurrection of Japan's foreign trade under Allied control and some measure to stabilize the yen exchange;
4. Eventual effort to obtain a world financial agreement as a preliminary to establishing the nation's foreign credit.

The Finance Minister, in conclusion, said that there was much merit in the suggestion that the Allies draw up a 15-year program for democratization and reconstruction of Japan since the Japanese people, themselves, are so long accustomed to taking orders that they are unable to begin immediately to work for their own salvation.

INSPECTS DEPOT AT ZAMA

Gen. Eichelberger Intends to Make it Finest of its Kind in Pacific

Yokohama, October 20.—"Many of you men will be aboard ship on your way home tomorrow," was Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger's comment today when he inspected the 8th Army Fourth Replacement Depot at Zama, former "West Point of Japan", said a PRO press release.

Declaring that the 8th Army intended to build the depot into the finest of its kind in the Pacific, General Eichelberger said that high-point Pacific veterans would be comfortably and speedily taken care of and that incoming replacements would be met with a warm welcome.

"Fresh beef, eggs and butter arrived at the depot today," the 8th Army Commander declared. "We're installing hot showers, and there will be an abundance of blankets to take care of the cold weather. Stoves are being brought in and there will be plenty of woolen clothing on hand for men who don't already have it. I'm not going to have these men go home with the impression that the Army doesn't give a damn. We do. That's what I came out here to see about."

TO SHIP CHINESE LABORERS

Permit Given to Use Kokoku Maru To Send 971 Home

The Allied Supreme Headquarters on October 20 approved the request of the Japanese Government to employ the Kokoku Maru for the purpose of sending back approximately 971 Chinese laborers residing in Japan to Central China.

Although the exact date of departure is not known, the Chinese laborers who are now able to return to their homeland, will shortly be moved to Hakata, Kyushu, to board the ship which will be run under the supervision of the Chinese officers.

Washington Post Lauds Nisei

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The magnificent record made by the American born Japanese troops in the Italian campaign has been long known to the public but it was only after V-J Day that the curtain was finally lifted on the exploit of the Nisei in the Pacific theater of war, was the gist of the Washington Post in its editorial on October 18 titled "Nisei Troops."

Mongolia Holds Plebiscite

The plebiscite in the Mongolian Republic to decide whether that country is to be independent or not took place on Saturday, according to the Moscow radio.

Sumitomo's Executives In Insurance Companies Resign in Big Reshuffle

Shunnosuke Furuta and Takanaga Matsui, chairman and president respectively of the Sumitomo Life Insurance Company, and several directors of the same company including Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo have resigned, says the Asahi. Other men affected by the reshuffle of the management of the Sumitomo interests include Kensaku Odaira, chairman of the board of directors of the Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Company who has resigned and is succeeded by Shigeru Sakamoto, the president. Takanaga Matsui has taken over the presidency. Besides, many of the company's directors have resigned.

Delay in Repatriation Irks Korea Japanese

Incompetence of Former Government-General Told by Returning Newsman

Japanese residents in Korea are writhing with fretful unrest as repatriation makes only slow headway, according to Seizo Ashihara, former chief of the Seoul branch office of the Yomiuri-Hochi. Mr. Ashihara left the Korean capital toward the end of September and reached Tokyo only last Saturday. He was obliged to stay in Fusan for ten days waiting for the ship to bring him back to the home land.

Stating that the Japanese authorities in Seoul failed to take quick steps in the interest of the 2,000,000 Japanese residents in Korea during the most critical period following the surrender on August 14, the former Seoul chief of the Yomiuri-Hochi held the incompetence of the Government-General of Korea, now defunct, as solely responsible for the confusion and unrest which have prevailed among the helpless Japanese residents there.

"The proclamation of surrender on August 15," Mr. Ashihara writes in the Yomiuri-Hochi, "came as a bolt from the blue to the Japanese living in Korea. The shock was all the more terrible for them because they had been poorly informed of the political trend prevailing in the homeland. The baffling volte-face left them completely at a loss as to what to do about the complex problems with which they stood face-to-face.

"Vigorous movements of Korean natives, which were characterized by demonstrations, flag parades and shouting of hurrahs, accetuated the restlessness among the Japanese. So far as I knew, the higher-ups of the Government-General had been holding conferences daily since the Soviet declaration of war but no step was taken to alleviate the fear and unrest among the Japanese residents. Criticisms against the incompetence of the Japanese military and officials grew among the civilians. "Though native riots and illegal confiscation of Japanese firms were later put down by the military police, the Japanese residents had lost confidence in the ability of the Government-General authorities by that time. The Governor-General's proclamation, characteristic for its abstractness, failed to point the way to follow for average Japanese citizens.

"Under such circumstances, some of them started dumping their properties and then rushed to Fusan. There they had to experience another disappointment as ships to carry them home were unavailable. Increasing numbers of refugees flooded the city of Fusan and many of them, now resigned to official incompetence, tried to use small boats for risky voyages toward their homeland.

"On September 8 advance troops of the United States Forces of Occupation entered Seoul. The Headquarters of the Japanese troops stationed in the Seoul area were ordered to move to the Taiden area.

"Meanwhile, more and more refugees streamed into the Korean capital from Manchuria and Northern Korea, but obviously they could find no haven there. I left the Korean capital late in September and proceeded to Fusan, where I was forced to stay for ten days waiting for a boat.

"Ships making port at Fusan carried thousands of Korean labor recruits who had worked in Japanese factories. Every batch of native repatriates was greeted with roaring hurrahs and impressive tunes rendered by brass bands but there was no Auld Lang Syne played for the forlorn, crestfallen Japanese returnees."

Early Trial Slated For War Criminals

Total Number May Reach 4,000 and Continue 2 Years; Togo Regains Health

The first trial of the Japanese war criminals is expected to begin shortly, dealing with the first group of Japanese atrocities and the total number of those to be tried may reach about 4,000, according to a report made in Tokyo on October 20 by General Douglas MacArthur's chief legal adviser, according to a New Delhi broadcast.

The report quoted the legal adviser as saying that those accused of actual crime such as atrocities may be tried within a month.

Of the major war criminals, former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo now at the Omori prison camp has almost recovered from his attempt to shoot himself while former Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo is reported to have just recovered from his heart attack.

A London report the same day said the Japanese war criminals will be tried in Tokyo and Manila in two or three weeks' time and added that the trials will go on for at least two years.

It said that an Inter-Allied War Crimes Commission is being set up to try the leading criminals, and others will be handed over to the Allied Powers against whom the crimes were committed.

It reported that the Americans have already handed over to the British those Japanese responsible for the treatment of the Indians who were taken away as slaves to New Guinea or the Palau Islands.

A BBC correspondent in Tokyo declared that investigations will determine the war guilt of the big Japanese trusts, and not even those of the Imperial Household with their holdings will be immune.

Okinawa's Governor Believed to Be Dead

Shimada May Have Committed Suicide; Has Not Been Seen Since June 18

Information from the Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces here on the safety and whereabouts of the high-ranking officials of the Okinawa Prefectural Government seems to indicate that Governor Satoshi Shimada has committed suicide.

The Governor was last seen at Mabuni on the southern tip of the main Okinawa Island on and around June 12 of his year, and later, rumors said that he was in Chiyamu about June 18. However, no news of his whereabouts has been heard since then. The Governor's two assistants, Kozoku and Odo, are reported to be living in Koza.

It is also reported that Taizo Arai, head of the police department of the same prefectural government, was last seen on June 13 in Mabuni, and it is possible that he has committed suicide.

Jinsaku Furugori, head of the Agricultural Bureau, is believed to have died in the naval bombardment of Chiyamu shortly after June 20.

The dramatic story of Kiichi Sato, head of the Special Police Section on the Okinawa, was also revealed. It is stated that Sato remained in a cave in the vicinity of Ishiki at Makabe when other Japanese civilians on the spot surrendered on June 25. He was probably killed in that cave, since the surrendered natives saw a group of many American troops with tank units attacking the neighboring area. Nevertheless, it is possible that Mr. Sato is still living in the cave, which had been stocked with a two-month supply of rations.

Chief Justice Mizutani is said to be living at Okana in the Kochiya district while Chief Procurator Kuro Ikeda is now in Ishikawa on the main Okinawa Island.

P.I. To Attend Far East Meet

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 21—The Philippine Commonwealth has accepted the invitation of the United States Government to attend the meeting of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission and Brigadier General Carlos Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines in Washington, has been appointed its representative on the commission.

McCloy Visits Shanghai

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 21.—John McCloy, U.S. Assistant Secretary of War, conferred with American and Chinese army officers here on October 18. The dispatch said he was scheduled to leave on October 19 for Peiping and then return to the United States by way of Korea and Japan.

Strike in Michigan Ends; Lewis Decides to Send 16,000 Men Back to Pits

The strike of 2,000 utility workers in Michigan has ended with the granting of a 13 cents an hour wage increase, according to a San Francisco report, Meanwhile it was reported October 20 that 16,000 soft coal miners were expected to return to work Monday as a result of the decision made by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, to call off the month-old strike. The strike in Michigan just ended had threatened to cut off gas and electric service to 2,000,000 residents in the Jackson-Battle Creek area. With the return of the 2,000 utility workers, America's idle dropped to about 423,000, the report added.

U.S. Arms Use Ban Sought by Soekarno

Appeals to President Truman To Check Dutch Troops In East Indies

The United States figured in Saturday's news concerning the violent Indonesian uprising against Dutch colonial rule, according to a San Francisco report. President Truman, the report said, received a message from the President of the so-called Indonesian Republic, Dr. I.R. Sokarno, who appealed to President Truman to prohibit the use of American equipment by Dutch forces opposing the Indonesians.

In New York, meanwhile, John C. Vincent, the head of the State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs, announced that the United States is ready to help bring peace to both the Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China. Mr. Vincent said that he does not question Dutch sovereignty in the Indies. He said that, if asked, he would use his good offices to help them.

Dispatches from Java, meanwhile, report new outbreaks on the island, the San Francisco report said. The Dutch news agency Aneta declared that the Indonesian terrorists have carried out attacks on the north coast of Java. There is no news of the 31 Dutch men, women and children who have been held as hostages by the rebels since October 4.

TO WORK ON CONSTITUTION

4 More Extra Officials Named to Study Revision Plans

Dr. Soichi Sasaki, former professor at Kyoto Imperial University, who was recently appointed to study the question of revising the Imperial Constitution as an extra official attached to the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, asked the cooperation of Dr. Sadaji Yabe, professor at Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Hasseki Takagi, professor at Tokyo Imperial University, Tatsugoro Isozaki, professor at Ritsumeikan University, Kyoto and Yoshio Oishi, former professor at Wakayama Higher Commercial School, in the study of the Constitution's revision. These four scholars were also appointed as extra officials attached to the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, reports the Mainichi.

Prof. Yabe is expected to study the question from a political standpoint, while Dr. Takagi is a recognized authority on the Constitution. Professors Isozaki and Oishi had studied formerly under Dr. Sasaki, and thus they are expected to act as his assistants.

With these various authorities, the study of the question of revising the Constitution will be conducted thoroughly and in earnest by the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Britain Ratifies Charter

Great Britain on Saturday ratified the United Nations Charter, leaving only the Soviet Union as the only "Big Five" member yet to act on the charter, according to a London report. The charter requires the ratification by the United States, Great Britain, Russian, France and China who are the permanent members of the projected world security organization and by 24 of the 46 other nations which signed the document.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Monday.

Intermittent rain with northeasterly winds.

U.S. Far East Policy Is Bared by Vincent

No Armed Interference in S. E. Asia, but May Be Impartial Arbiter

In what represented the first United States disclosure of her overall foreign policy in the Far East since the end of the war, John Carter Vincent, director of the State Department's Office of Far Eastern Affairs, speaking before the Foreign Policy Association forum in New York on Saturday brought out the point that the United States does not intend to interfere with armed might in the nationalistic revolts in Indonesia and Indo-China, according to a San Francisco report.

He added, however, that the United States is prepared to lend its assistance if requested to do so in efforts to reach peaceful agreements in those disturbed areas.

In his long disclosure of the general outline of the United States policy towards the Far East which touched also upon relations with the Soviet Union, China, Korea, and Siam, Mr. Vincent declared: "This country believes that recognition of the self-governing aspiration of dependent peoples will be conducive to peace in the Far East."

Briefly as outlined by the State Department official, the overall goal of the American foreign policy in the Orient is threefold.

1. United States security and maintainance of international peace.
2. Conditions promoting international welfare and understanding.
3. A democratic peace based on political and social stability deriving from governments devoted to the welfare of peoples.

Mr. Vincent declared that these American foreign policy objectives will be achieved in the Far East only through cooperation with China and Soviet Russia. He said that the United States policy toward Japan was entered in the White House statement on September 22.

Respects Sovereignty

Speaking of specific areas in the Orient, the spokesman asserted that the United States does not question the sovereignty in Indo-China or in the East Indies. He declared: "It is not our intention to insist upon, or participate in, forceful measures of the imposition of control by the territorial sovereigns." He then expressed the willingness of the United States to serve as an impartial arbiter in the southeast Asia disputes.

Vincent recalled a policy declaration by former Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, in March, 1944. Mr. Hull at that time said: "We have asked upon the independent nations for responsibility in relation to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples to help them develop materially and educationally to prepare themselves for the duty and responsibilities of self-government, and to attain liberty." Mr. Vincent said that this continues to be the American policy.

With regard to Siam, the State Department official declared the United States has never considered herself at war with that nation although the government in control in 1942 declared war on the United States. "We consider Siam an independent and sovereign nation," he said. "It is our policy to foster friendly relations with Siam. . . . I advocate the open door there as in other areas, and equality of treatment by Siam of all nations and their nationals."

Independence for Korea

Director Vincent reiterated that Korea is to be separated from Japan and become an independent nation, but he added that Korea is not immediately prepared to exercise self-government. Consequently, he said, the United States advocates a period of Allied trusteeship long enough to prepare the Koreans for independence.

Mr. Vincent further said that the United States hopes to work out with Russia an administrative understanding between the two occupation zones in Korea. This should be done prior to establishing the trusteeship of the country in which the Allies principally interested will participate. He added that the two zones were an unsatisfactory arrangement from the standpoint of administration.

With respect to China, the main question, the official said, is whether it is to be used as a bumper or as a bridge in America's relations with the Soviet Union in the Far East. He went on to say; "We will all agree, I believe, that the bridge concept is pre-imminently preferable. Then, it should be our policy to make it a fact."

The American policy toward China is clear and consistant, he continued. "Our policy has been, is, and will be to encourage and to assist when we can appropriately do

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

GHQ Asks Details On Yamashita's Work

Government Told to Furnish Documents on Extent of Command Given General

The Supreme Headquarters for the Allied Forces on October 19 directed the Japanese Government to furnish various authenticated official documents or other official evidence concerning the command exercised by General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines, who is now on trial in Manila as a war criminal.

Covering the long period of about three and a half years, namely, from December 7, 1941 to September 2 this year, the Allied Supreme Headquarters statement demanded the presentation of the geographical extent of the supervision of General Yamashita together with the code names, numbers and other designations of the Japanese ground, naval and air forces, including the company level and above, which were under his command.

It is further directed that the order or orders, upon which General Yamashita was given command of the Philippine area and armed forces in the course of three and a half years from December 7, 1941.

Concerning the defense or destruction of the city of Manila and provinces within the island of Luzon as well as the extermination of the civilian population from January to September this year, the Japanese Government also was directed to present the official documents or other evidences regarding all orders, directives, reports or communications issued to General Yamashita from the higher headquarters.

Moreover, the detailed report is demanded by the Allied Supreme Headquarters in conjunction with all orders, directives, reports or communications which were issued by General Yamashita to his subordinate commanding officers in defense or destruction of Manila and provinces on Luzon, including the extermination of the inhabitants, in the nine-month period from January this year.

The other documents which were ordered to present include General Yamashita's biographical and service record.

1ST CAVALRY AWARDS

Chase Presents Silver Star, Soldier's Medals to Six

In a parade revue ceremony at the 1st Cavalry Division's parade ground Saturday, Maj. William C. Chase presented Silver Star and Soldier's Medals to six members of the 1st Cavalry Division. Guest of honor was Commodore John Collins, Commander of H. M. Royal Australian Squadron, which was attached to the American Fleet throughout the war. Accompanying him was Commander E. H. Leiteh, his Flag Secretary.

Troops of the Division Field Artillery Battalions and the 12th Cavalry Regiment passed in review led by Brig. Gen. Rex. E. Chandler, Commanding General of Division Artillery.

Receiving both the Silver Star and the Air Medal was Major Lyman D. Bothwell, 591 Chestnut St., Coatsville, Pennsylvania; Awarded the Silver Star Medal were Major Estel Bozarth, 1121 W. Ashby Street, San Antonio, Texas; 1t. Lt. John Hussey, 27 Ohio St., Banger, Maine; and S/Sgt. Robert B. Augenstein, 2129 Harmon St., Brooklyn, N.Y.,

For heroism at Tayabas Province, Luzon on March 9, Captain C. C. Stewart, Route 3, Wace, Texas, was awarded the coveted Soldier's Medal.

U.S. Far East Policy Is Bared by Vincent

(Continued from Page 1)

so, the development of a unified, strong, and cooperative nation with a government based on democratic principles and popular sovereignty.

Cooperate With Russia, China

In discussing the imperative needs for the cooperation of China and the Soviet Union and the United States in the Far East, Mr. Vincent said: "In August, the Chinese and the Soviet governments entered into certain agreements which we hope will stablize the relations between the two countries. It will be the American policy to cooperate with China and the Soviet Union for stability in the Far East. We will cooperate with neither of them in any policy antagonistic towards the other."

The State Department spokesman stated that the United States fully realizes that Russia has important interests in the Far East. But he added emphatically, "We expect recognition by Russia that we also have important interests in that area. We shall therefore," he continued, "pursue policies consistant with our overall objectives best calculated to bring about the Russian recognition of our position in the Far East, and to accord fair recognition to the Russian understanding that our objectives in the Far East are in harmony with the objectives of any peacefully inclined nation."

Japan's New Rocket-Propelled Fighter, To Combat B-29's, Never Went into Action

To counter the constant attacks on the Japanese mainland by B-29's, Japan built new-type rocket-propelled fighter planes called "Shusui," which required platinum for some of the component parts but before they made their debut in actual aerial combat, the war came to an end, says the Asahi.

In order to build many of these new-type fighter planes, platinum owned by the people was collected from the end of July, last year. Out of the three tons and kilograms collected, one ton and 900 kilograms were used by the end of the war in the construction of the Shusui. However, just when Japan completed the second experimental flight, the war came to an end.

With the intensification of air raids by B-29's after the loss of the Marianas, Japan began in earnest to construct Shusui, which, propelled by rockets, was capable of flying at a high altitude. The plane was also capable of climbing 100,000 meters within three and a half minutes. It looked like a fish, with wings, had a wide fuselage and a curving tail. The wings were some 10 meters long and the plane was equipped with four three-millimeter guns. It could fly only for seven minutes and was so constructed that after the completion of an attack it was to glide down.

Special training of airman who were to maneuver the Shusui was conducted, so that they would be able to withstand high altitudes. Dishes served to the airmen consisted mostly of meat and no starch was allowed. Some of the experimental flights failed, but construction was doggedly continued.

Allied Directives

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 18, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Release of the Marunouchi Club.

1. Reference is made to memorandum from this headquarters to the Imperial Government File AG 601 (26 Sept. 45) GD. dated 26 Sept. 1945, subject: Acquisition of facilities.

2. Paragraph 1 d of the above memorandum directing that the Marunouchi Club be made available to the Allied Forces, is rescinded, and the Marunouchi Club is released by this headquarters.

3. Negotiations are being conducted to have the Marunouchi Club (Marunouchi Kaikan) operated as a hotel for press correspondents.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR
Lt. Col. A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 18, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Motor Vehicles in Possession of Imperial General Headquarters on September 2, 1945.

1. Reference is made to memorandum, this headquarters, file AG 451 (1 Oct. 45) GD dated 1 Oct. 1945, subject as above. Paragraph one of reference memorandum authorizes the Joint Army-Navy Committee to retain five (5) sedans and two (2) trucks.

2. The Joint Army-Navy Committee is now authorized to retain nine (9) sedans and two (2) trucks of the vehicles assigned to Imperial General Headquarters on 2 Sept. 1945.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
HAROND FAIR
Lt. Col. A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 17, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Status of the Siamese Diplomatic Staff.

1. With reference to CLO No. 58, of 24 Sept., 1945 which raises the question of the status of the Siamese Diplomatic staff, you are advised that they will be considered in two categories:

a. Counselor Sanga Nilkamhaeng and such members as he may signify will be freed from the present protective custody of 8th army, CIC, under which they are now held, and will be permitted to remain in the Fujiya Hotel, Miyanoshita, enjoying the privileges of similar Allied or neutral diplomatic staffs.

b. The former Siamese Ambassador, his family and such members of the Siamese staff as the counselor may recommend will continue to be held under protective custody pending further determination of their status.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 18, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Tokyo Municipality Buildings.

1. Reference is made to your letter to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, File CLO No. 214 dated 9 Oct. 1945, subject: Requisition of Tokyo Municipality Buildings.

2. Certain of the buildings and facilities requested as offices for the Tokyo Municipality in your letter above, and as indicated on the inclosed sketch, were formerly used by the Central Meteorological Observatory, and may be required for their use. The Central Meteorological Observatory is furnishing weather data to the Allied Forces and providing facilities required by weather units of the Allied Forces operating with their establishment. The building reported as being requisitioned by the Allied Forces, in your letter referred to above and as indicated on the inclosed sketch, was furnished to the weather unit of the Allied Forces by the Central Meteorological Observatory.

3. The facilities of the Central Meteorological Observatory, requested for use as offices by the Tokyo Municipality, will not be used if they are required by the Observatory, but will be assigned to the observatory for their use. This headquarters knows of no foreseen requirement for the remainder of the buildings and facilities requested for use by the Tokyo Municipality.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR
Lt. Col. A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 16, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Foreign Personnel Resident in the Fujiya Hotel.

1. With reference to your memorandum CLO M-No. 74 of 25 Sept. 1945, your attention is invited to our radio messages Nos. CAX 53278 14 Oct. and ZAX 7066 16 Oct., which gave certain instructions regarding the subject personnel.

2. As directed by the radio messages described in paragraph 1, above, the Axis and puppet diplomatic staffs, except the Thailand diplomatic staff, will be removed from the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita to the Gora Hotel at Gora.

3. These personnel will be supplied with food and daily necessaries by the Foreign Office on the standard ration system. They will be free in their personal movements, except for such restrictions as may be imposed by responsible U.S. officers.

4. You will continue to treat these personnel in accordance with international usage of diplomatic personnel, pending determination of their official status by this headquarters.

5. The Foreign Office will send its staff to the Gora Hotel to take charge of provisions and other matters for the subject personnel, pending official determination of their status and disposition.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H.W. ALLEN
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 19, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Acquisition of Certain Facilities of Tokyo Arsenal No. 1.

1. It is directed that buildings number 255, 263, 269, 276, 395, 475, 481 and the open areas adjacent to the buildings, as indicated on the inclosed sketch, of the Tokyo Arsenal No. 1, located at Shimojujo, Oji-ku, Tokyo be made available immediately for occupancy by an agency of General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. The supplies and equipment presently in the buildings which have been inventoried and tagged for the Allied Forces will be removed and stored in other nearby buildings within the arsenal. All items for supplies, equipment, furniture, furnishings and fixtures will remain in the buildings until a representative of this headquarters designated the items required for use by the Allied Forces and those items which may be removed. It is desired that the items of equipment and supplies stored in the open areas adjacent to the buildings be removed.

3. The installation of bathing, sanitary, messing and other facilities in buildings numbered 263 and 395 and certain renovation work in other buildings will be required. It is directed that necessary arrangements be made to have a representative of your office at building No. 395 at 1000, 20 Oct. 1945 for a meeting with the representative of this headquarters. The details pertaining to the work to be accomplished and the installation of the facilities referred to above will be communicated to your representative at that time.

4. The buildings and grounds requisitioned in Paragraph 1 above will be thoroughly cleaned prior to occupancy by the Allied Forces.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
HAROLD FAIR
Lt. Col. A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

NEW LABOR LAW PLANNED

For drafting a labor union law in time to submit it to the coming extraordinary Diet, Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida is now approaching various authorities to become members of the labor union law investigation committee which he plans to organize, according to the Asahi. The proposed committee will consist of more than twenty members to be selected from among the experienced and able men in the labor, capital, science and Diet circles of the country. As soon as the selection of the members is completed, the organization of the committee will be announced.

It is said that the Welfare Ministry will take an unbiased attitude on the question, and will submit to the Diet the draft law made by the committee after proper deliberation and study. Also as soon as a draft is made, it will be made public so that the Ministry may be able to hear all criticisms and opinions on it. Thus it is intended to form a labor union law that will fully reflect the wishes of the public.

The Labor Dispute Mediation Law was enacted in 1926, but so far the law was applied only to three cases. Thus a revision of this law was applied only to three cases. Thus a revision of this law will also be discussed along with the drafting of a labor union law.

Highway Program Submitted to GHQ

Present System to Be Increased 250 Per Cent in Next Five Years

An estimate that the present highway system of Japan can be increased 250 per cent within the next five years, was made by the Japanese Government Sunday in a report to Allied Headquarters.

The report came as a result of inquiries by GHQ for information on the extent and condition of the Japanese highway system to enable engineering headquarters to prepare accurate maps for occupational use. The estimate of future building capabilities came as the result of Allied Headquarters' suggestions to the Japanese that they should immediately start planning public works programs for the future to help provide employment for the vast numbers of demobilized troops who otherwise may be unemployed.

The Japanese estimates for extending their road system also contemplate the repair and maintenance of the present national and prefectural road system. These, the Japanese reported, have deteriorated greatly during the war.

Even before the war, the Japanese said, the condition of national and prefectural roads was "not so good." Half of the bridges on these roads, the Japanese added, were of wood "except on the main routes."

During the war, due to shortage of materials, machinery and labor, the roads have been so destroyed and their bridges have been so decayed, that, danger to traffic may occur, the Japanese report continued.

For the highway building and repair program, the Japanese said, "our government shall do its best, of course, but at the same time, it is highly desirable that the program shall be supported and encouraged by the military occupation forces."

National roads totaled 5,559 miles of which 3,984 (72 per cent) are over 18 feet wide and 1,050 (19 per cent) are paved, and prefectural roads totaled 15,786 miles of which 8,199 (52 per cent) were over 18 feet wide and 1,431 (0 per cent) were paved, the Japanese said.

Although the report did not list the mileage of other roads, municipal roads totaled 35,333 miles and town or village roads totaled 456,937 miles as of March, 1939. Most of these are narrow and unimproved, many of them not much more than ox-cart trails.

The Japanese Home Ministry estimated it could carry out a program whereby 6,250 miles of highway could be paved during the next five years, increasing the paved network by 250 per cent. However, the Ministry said it would have to obtain new material and road-building equipment.

Available road-building machinery was termed poor, both in quantity and quality. The Japanese said that even before the war, they had only 50 or 60 asphalt plants and 1200 or 1300 concrete mixers, and that most of these, plus other machinery, have been destroyed.

The Japanese said that immediate start of a road building program depended upon three factors, each of which presented problems: Materials (especially cement, asphalt and steel), road machinery and organization of capable personnel for the job.

For the first postwar year, the Japanese said, they would require in excess of 450,000 tons of cement, 20,000 tons of asphalt, and 20,000 tons of steel.

Requirements for a five year period were estimated at approximately 10,000,000 tons of cement, 100,000 tons of asphalt and 300,000 tons of steel.

The Japanese said they would convert all possible army and navy equipment for road building, such as trucks, tractors, rollers, bulldozers scrapers and mixers.

The present home islands paved highway system of 2,481 miles is less than the paved mileage under state control in either of the states of Ohio or Virginia. A recent report showed only 98,960 motor vehicles currently registered in all of Japan.

Japan's paved road network, which has been increased by only 200 miles since 1939, at the time was serving a population of 73,000,000 persons in an area of 148,000 square miles.

The mountainous interior of Japan has discouraged road building while coastal shipping, for both passengers and freight, has served transportation needs of the densely populated sea-coast. Opening of the first railroad in Japan in 1872 so absorbed public attention that railroads became and remain the principal mode of travel in Japan.

In general, the roads on Japan follow the course of rivers or run along the coast. Some, however, extend cross-country despite difficult mountain terrain and 144 road tunnels were reported to be in use or under construction in 1939.

The Japanese organization for highway maintenance and improvement starts with the road section of the Public Works Bureau in the Home Office, which makes the general road plans and supervises the work of local governments.

Subordinate to the Home Office are local officials responsible for maintenance and improvement. In Tokyo and four more of Japan's largest cities, the mayor is responsible for all classes of roads in the city.

Ordinarily, however, the prefectural governor is responsible for all national and prefectural roads within his prefecture, the mayor for all city roads within his city, and the "head man of the town or village roads.

In addition, the Home Office has six "executing bureaus" scattered over Japan which carry out large scale road construction work.

Gen. Eisenhower Named Most Popular American 'Admired by Countrymen'

Domei

NEW YORK, October 21.—Public opinion poll conducted by the magazine Women Home Companion named General Dwight Eisenhower as the American now living "who is admired by his countrymen." The magazine reporting the survey said that President Truman placed second; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, third; and General Douglas MacArthur, fourth. Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, and Henry Ford tied for the fifth place.

Nazi Heads Charged With Mass Murder

Lengthy Indictment Served to War Felons Called Tale Of Horrors

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Indictment by the four Allied powers issued simultaneously against top-ranking Nazi leaders traces Nazi conspiracy from the emergence of Hitler as a political leader in 1921 up to the German surrender on May 8, 1945.

The indictment describes the Nazi party, with Hitler at its head, as the "Central Core" of the conspiracy against mankind. The 24 men named as defendants were the highest in Hitler's Reich Government. Three missing from the list are Hitler, himself—whose death is generally presumed but unproven—Joseph Paul Goebbels, whose death is acknowledged and Heinrich Himmler, who committed suicide.

Martin Bormann, Nazi party secretary and Hitler's deputy is still at large but was indicated with the others to make sure he does not escape eventual justice.

The defendants will be give about a month to prepare their defense and then will go on trial before the four-power tribunal at Nuremberg. The indictment was handed them at the same time it was issued in the four capitals.

The Allied powers are seeking to establish a precedent in international law that men who start wars must stand trial for their lives.

The 25,000 word indictment charges that Germany was guilty of 64 violations of 26 international treaties she had signed—including the Munich Agreement.

The bulk of the indictment is a tale of horrors.

Among other things, the indictment charges that "of the 9,600,000 Jews who lived in parts of Europe under Nazi domination, it is conservatively estimated that 5,700,000 have disappeared, most of them deliberately put to death by Nazi conspirators." The indictment also alleged mass murders by cities and districts in Russia, Poland and the Balkans totalling 9,265,000.

Other charges made in the indictment included: In the crimes, peaceful citizens were gathered on barges, taken out to sea and drowned—"over 144,000 being exterminated in this manner."

In the city of Lwow, Poland, the Germans killed 8,000 children in two months.

"On the territory of the Soviet Union, Nazi conspirators destroyed or severely damaged 1,710 cities and more than 7,000 villages and hamlets, more than 6,000,000 buildings and made homeless about 25,000,000 persons."

Economic spoliation of Russia totalled 679 billion rubles.

OASIS IN GINZA
GOOD BOOKS
on Japan and the Far East
SOUVENIRS
Beautiful and Tasteful
KYO-BUN-KWAN
(The Christian Literature Society of Japan)
4-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

Movie Industry Free Of Official Control

MacArthur's Latest Directive Gives Japanese More Desired Freedom

The significance of General MacArthur's directive concerning the elimination of Japanese government control over the motion picture industry was given on October 20 by Colonel Ken. R. Dyke, Chief of the Civil Information and Education Section, Supreme Allied Headquarters. Colonel Dyke stated that this industry was so closely supervised by the Metropolitan Police that "the police decided everything from who the janitor should be to where and when the picture should be shown" and this latest directive is "one more step toward giving the Japanese people the type of freedom they want and need."

The rules which were repealed regulated the kind of pictures that could be produced, they gave authority to government departments to direct the type of pictures in conformity with their policies, and they gave the police the right to determine who shall go into the business of exhibiting motion pictures. Ironically enough, it was the cop on the beat who had the power to decide whether the "applicant" wishing to start a business met all the requirements in finance, thoughts, personal behavior, and character.

Colonel Dyke remarked: "The motion picture industry represents a powerful force in depicting the thoughts of the entire Japanese nation, and every effort is being made to let the voice of the people be heard. In the process of accomplishing this it is only natural that the daily living and working restrictions of the Japanese people be lifted."

Allied authorities explained that these rules covered every phase of motion picture life, regardless of how small. The manager of a theater was required by law to have a permit to make even a minor repair and a permit was needed to sell tickets in advance or to extend the run of a picture. He was required to have his office situated at the theater's entrance and the owner was required to keep a complete personal history of all employees for the police.

Similarly, before a person could secure employment in a theater it was necessary to have a character witness and, once employed, workers could not change their job in the theater. Actors were required to carry identification cards at all times, could not deviate from the original censored script in any way, nor appear in the street in costume.

One example of how these regulations affected the people was pointed out by authorities in the restriction that theatrical productions were required by law to a limit of 2 hours and 30 minutes and no continuous performance was allowed—regardless of the fact that people stood in line for hours.

The regulations mentioned here are but a few of the many rules which formerly governed the motion picture industry. However, they represent how every detail of theatrical production and operation had been controlled by the police, for in addition to the complicated maze of rules that the owner, manager, employees, and audience had to follow, there were numerous censorship regulations which strictly limited the type of picture that could be shown.

Allied authorities cited one censorship rule which prohibited pictures "hindering politically, militarily, diplomatically, or economically" and another "hindering education and propaganda concerning carrying out national policy". The national policy was war and with complete censorship control the government was able to eliminate any vestige of "critical thought".

This type of censorship reflected a lowered entertainment value of motion pictures and restricted the scope of national thinking. General MacArthur's directive succinctly stated that "It is the purpose and intent of this directive to free the Japanese motion picture industry from government domination and to permit the industry to reflect the democratic aspirations of the Japanese people."

Venezuela Rebels Grab Control of Government; Fighting Said in Progress

The seven-man revolutionary junta in Venezuela which unseated the President has seized control of the government and is meeting stiff opposition from the Madina regime says an AP dispatch, according to a San Francisco report dated October 20. AP says that the cavalry divisions loyal to the President already are attacking the palace and hard fighting is in progress. Earlier, the seven-man revolutionary junta urged the election of a democratic president. It is also reported that the principal cities of the country are quietly following the men that unseated President Madina.

Labor Controversies Hit Post-War Japan

Fukuoka Miners Seek Raise in Retirement Pay—Chinese Riot in Tokyo

The first general labor strike following termination of war is reported from Fukuoka Prefecture. Employes, numbering 300, of the Toa Mining Industry Company of Inuzuka-machi, Fukuoka, have been negotiating with the company management, demanding an increase in retirement allowances for the 60 workers who were dismissed due to the company's departure from the old field of activities.

Failing to find any sign of sincerity on the part of the management, the 300 employees went on a general strike beginning October 9. With the support of the preparatory committee for the Fukuoka Branch of the Japan Social Democratic Party led by Jiichiro Matsumoto, M.P., these workers are now further negotiating with the company which however, is turning a deaf ear to their demands. Satisfactory settlement is considered difficult.

Joto Chinese Riot

Demanding better treatment, a group of Chinese workers of the Kokoku Steel Wire Manufacturing Company, Joto-ku, Tokyo, in a demonstration against the management broke into the office of the same company with iron bars, clubs, Chinese swords and others at 9 a.m. on Saturday. The rioters, however, were forced to withdraw by the police force of the Joto Police Station at 10 a.m. the same day.

A representative of the company has started negotiations with the workers at their dormitory. The rioters are taking a stiff attitude. An early settlement of the strike cannot be expected unless a concrete plan to meet their demands is produced by the company.

Utilizing Nippon Troops

Domei

NANKING, October 21.—The Chinese Government plans to use Japanese troops in China for repair and reconstruction works while they are awaiting repatriation and it is estimated there are about 1,100,000 troops avalable for this purpose.

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President: TAMAKI YAJIMA

Development Plan For Hokkaido Fails

Only 5 Per Cent of Estimated Number of Migrants Have Moved In

The development plan adopted by the Hokkaido government has been proved a failure judging by the actual results attained up to the present, the Asahi reports. The plan originally called for the migration of 50,000 families with 200,000 members to be completed during this year. Actually, however, only 2,260 families have gone there, being 5 per cent of the estimated figure.

The foregoing plan is generally believed as impossible in view of the transportation capacity of the channel service ships plying between Aomori and Hakodate. The channel ships carry 4,000 passengers in four return trips a day. To transport 200,000 people will take seven months.

The plan was enforced in June this year. Because of the early arrival of winter in the Hokkaido, the migration plan had to be suspended in the middle of September.

Up to the end of September, 30 families gave up their intention to settle there and returned to Tokyo. These families claimed that their actual life on the spot differed widely from their migration contracts. They were told that each family would be for the present given one chobu 2.5 acres) of cultivated land. But what was actually given to them was a tract of barren land or a stretch of primitive bush.

As for food supply, the paper further reports, they were given a fixed ration of foodstuffs which was not sufficient. The immigrants also suffered greatly because of the housing problem. According of the Hokkaido government's plan, the colonizers were to be housed in schools, temples and other buildings, pending the construction of simple houses. The number of houses built so far is less than half of the planned figure. In the Hokkaido, life without heating facilities in November is intolerable. With no adequate heating facilities yet furnished them, the colonizers are already feeling uneasy about this matter.

The migration contract provided that when migrants are fully settled down they would be given 10 chobu to 15 chobu of cultivated land free of charge. With the termination of the war, the provisions of the contract were ignored. On the plea of increasing the number of migrants in future, their allotments were reduced to five chobu of inclined land or one to three chobu of flat land.

Realizing the failure of the present plan, the Hokkaido government intends to adopt for next year a migration plan formulated by an owner of a large plantation. According to the plan, a group of 50,000 to 60,000 families at the outset of their migration, are to be employed on a large plantation. They are to be given agricultural training characteristic to the farming in the Hokkaido. These people at the same time will till uncultivated land while receiving training. The government, meanwhile, will pay for their labor. The land thus developed by these people will be turned over for settlement to those migrants who have finished the training course.

CONCERT FOR 1ST CAVALRY

150 Men and Officers Listen to Program by Academy Here

The second in a series of cultural and musical programs being presented at the 1st Cavalry Division theater was staged on Sunday when the Tokyo Academy of Music made its debut before the troopers in the beautiful theater-chapel near Asaka. Arranged by Lt. Louis V. McCann, special service officer, and his assistant, T/4 Earl A. Irish, the program began at 1:30. The unusual variety of selections on the program made it possible for the GI lover of classical music "to compare the music of the West and the Orient" as Lt. McCann put it.

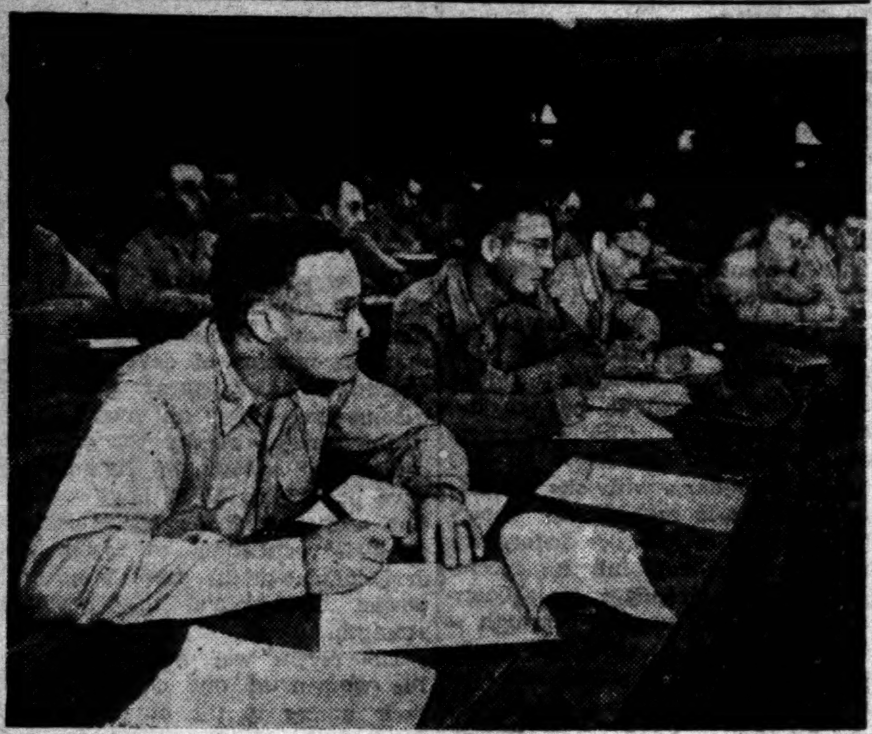
Before an appreciate audience of 1,500 enlisted men and officers, including Major General William C. Chase, Commanding General of the 1st Cavalry Division and members of his staff, the performances began with three selections of the noted Japanese composer, Nobutoki. All three were based on ancient poems and folklore of the islands.

Following these were "Karatachi no Hana" by Yamada, and two selections by Sarasate, "Zigeunerwiessen" and "Cappriccio Basque". Three typical examples of Continental culture come next when Kajiwara, well known pianist of the Orient, played a Debussy composition, followed by the haunting "Etude" by Saint-Saens, and Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12".

Following the short intermission, the brilliant Japanese mezzesoprano, Tanaka, sang a group of international folk songs, including the works of Beethoven, Schubert, and the Oriental writer, Yamada.

Finale of the program consisted of a number of Japanese folk songs written by Hirai. "Rokudan Rhapsody" was sung by a female chorus, the concluding selection was a medley presented by a choral group of mixed voices. The chorus was under the direction of Kinoshita.

Hurdling the Language Barrier



Officers of the U.S. Occupation Forces, from "brass hats" down to "shavetails," struggle through the intricacies of Japanese conversation at the newly-opened school in Yokohama.

U.S. Officers Tussling with Local Lingo Find Prepositions Tougher than Bullets

The Japanese Language School was opened on October 10, on the fifth floor of the former Nozawaya Department Store, Isezakicho, Yokohama, through the efforts of the Education Bureau of the U.S. 8th Army, reports Domei. Lessons in Japanese language are given daily except Sunday from 7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. by Professor Eastlake of Keio University, his son and four Japanese lecturers. At this newly-established school, some 40 American officers, young and old, are learning how to say "Anata no Uchi wa dokodesuka?" (Where is your house?), "Kono nuno wa kinu desuka (Is this cloth silk?) and other simple Japanese phrases. They are all eager and arduous students asking questions whenever they do not understand, but they seem to find the use of prepositions rather difficult.

This Japanese Language School is a part of the university education being offered by the American authorities for its officers and men. As soon as a suitable building is available, regular university courses in various subjects are expected to be offered.

CULTURAL MEN'S BODY SET

Aim of New League Is to Organize Democratic Front in Japan

The Japan Cultural Men's League, which issued a declaration on October 6 and has since been working for the development of culture based on the principle of democracy in the country, will be formally established on November 10, Domei reports.

The arrangement was made on October 20 at a meeting of more than 10 members of the league's preparatory committee held at the Tokiwa restaurant in Marunouchi.

The immediate policy of the league is to organize a democratic front in Japan. In other words the league will work to bring about a broadening of the foundation of the thought of men as cultural men. The league will also give attention to the enlightenment of the mass of the people and the promotion of education.

In order to have the authorities of the Allied Powers and Allied newspaperman realize the state in which the popular trend in the best sense of the term was in Japan and is, the league will exchange courtesies with them.

It has been decided that the members of the preparatory committee should send a joint letter requesting General MacArthur's headquarters to try to expedite the return of Professor Ikuo Oyama to Japan.

The league will establish its headquarters on the fifth floor of the building of the former East Asia Special Steel Company at Minatomachi, Kyobashi. It will have five departments, namely, general affairs, international, research in undertakings, materials for the work of the league and liaison. It will also set up expert committees on thouthought, natural science and art.

TO STUDY REFORM OF JOAK

To speed up the reorganization of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, some 100 staff members representing all the departments will meet at 1 p.m. on October 25 to deliberate on the draft reform plan which was previously formulated by all the department heads of the corporation and submitted to the president, says Domei.

The staff members decided to hold the meeting because they are dissatisfied with the lukewarm attitude of the executives. At the forthcoming meeting, the resignation of the executives who were appointed by the Foreign Office or the Board of Information and the wholesale resignation of all department heads will most probably be discussed.

GI Renews Friendship

A conversation started years ago between Master Sergeant Julius W. Wenglare of Ambridge, and Taro Yagi of Tokyo over "ham" radio today is being continued across the tea table. A member of the 68th Army Airways Communication System, Master Sergeant Wenglare landed in Japan on August 28. He immediately started a search for his former friend of the airways. After some difficulty Mr. Yagi was located. He immediately invited Master Sergeant Wenglare to tea to continue their conversation started prior to Pearl Harbor.

CIVILIANS TO MAKE SALT

Utilizing Factories Now Idle in View Of Its Shortage

Due to the scarcity of salt indispensable for soda industries, the manufacture of salt will be undertaken at factories by the civilians, who now remain idle, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Requests have been filed with the Allied Headquarters for the import of salt, but in view of the fact that the Allied Headquarters has already indicated its intention of limiting imports to the minimum, salt must be manufactured within Japan. The Monopoly Bureau is now making preparations for supplying soda industries with some of the salt produced in Japan. Civilians at the same time are pushing on preparations for using some factories and utilizing other plants which are not used at the present for the purpose of salt production.

Among the factories, those along the coast have started the manufacture of salt by means of vacuum steam tubes and salt fields. Other factories including the Teikoku Magnetic's Sakata Factory and the Mitsubishi Synthetic Chemical Company have started the production of salt utilizing the surplus electric power. Meanwhile, factories related with the production of fiber are making preparations for the production of salt. Considering the efforts to be made for the production of salt in Japan, two to three tons of salt are expected to be supplied to soda industries in a quarter of a year from next year.

WIFE MURDERS HUSBAND

Rail Ticket Leads to Arrest of Kuni Otani, Three Others

Kuni Otani, 37, proprietress of the Sai Hotel, Hommoku, Yokohama, and three others including Masanori Mizuno, 22, Takeshi Watanabe, 24, and Taizo Baba, 19, were arrested on October 20, on the charge of having murdered Rinzo Ono, 29, Kuni's young husband whose corpse was found near the Yamashita bridge at the back of the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, sometime round 9:30 a.m. on October 17, reports the Mainichi.

Kuni, who was tired of her husband, proposed a divorce on the night of October 13. Ono not only refused to give his consent, but beat his wife. Then Kuni conspired to murder her husband with the aid of Mizuno and two others who were just then visiting her.

The four took Ono for a walk, and near the Uchisaiwai bridge Mizuno struck Ono on the head with an iron bar and threw the corpse into the river.

A ticket for Tokyo from Yokohama found on the corpse became a valuable clue to the police who were able to arrest the criminals four days after the murder had been committed.

To Check 'Blacketeering'

M.P.'s of the Allied Forces in Odawara will take a hand in controlling blackmarket dealings into their own hands from Tuesday as the city is unprepared to comply with the order of the U.S. Army headquarters here to control such transactions, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

School Strike Wave Seen Fast Spreading

Boys Start Agitations in Chiba, Fukushima, Yamanashi, Shimane, Hokkaido

Expressing dissatisfaction over the postwar school policy and demanding the immediate resignation of three instructors as well as the approval of a student board of directors and other demands, about 600 third and fourth year students of the Kisarazu Prefectural Middle School of Chiba went on strike on October 19 reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. The strike was immediately settled however when the school authorities complied with the demands of the students the following day.

Another school strike which was called by 150 fourth-year students of the Yasuhara Prefectural Middle School of Fukushima on October 20 also was settled through the mediation of the prefectural education department. The students who went on strike on grounds of inconsistency by the principal and unfair distribution of the school farm produce are all expected to return to their classes from October 22.

Meanwhile, a wave of school strikes developed in several other places. About 160 students of the Yamanashi Prefectural Agricultural and Forestry School went on strike on October 19. They complained that the teaching staff had appropriated presents rightfully going to the students for labor services. And had accepted bribes to fix up school reports, and demanded the instant resignation of dishonest teachers.

Signing in blood a five-point demand including the ousting of militaristic teaching, 180 third-year students of the Shimane Prefectural Agricultural and Forestry School started negotiations with Principal Fujishima on October 18. However with rejection of their demands the students went on strike the following day. Principal Fujishima, maintained a firm attitude and declared that if the students did not call off the strike and return to the school in the next two or three days, they would all be expelled.

Also at the Yoichi Middle School in Hokkaido, the fourth-year students demanded the resignation of three instructors on October 20 and presented a paper to the principal accusing the teaching staff of having seized farm products.

Forty first-year students of the Akita Normal Training School also went on strike from October 20 as no response was made to their demands that a reform be effected in youth education.

Demands Shake-Up

A group of 47 first-year grade students of the Akita Normal School, who have long been demanding the renovation of the school personnel, went on a strike on Saturday, reports Domei. The striking students handed a resolution to principal Nakajima asking for an immediate shake-up and change of the teachers.

Ueno Students' Strike

Thirteen striking students of the Ueno Girls Higher School who determined to make an appeal to the public called a meeting of the students of the same school and their parents and relatives at the music hall of the Hibiya Park at 1:30 p.m. Sunday.

Due to the pacification move conducted by the school authorities, the major portion of the students of the Ueno Girls Higher School have returned to the school. However, the foregoing thirteen students are still continuing the strike in an effort to achieve their object.

Some 160 third year students of the Yamanashi Agriculture School in Kofu on Friday went on a strike after submitting to the School Education Section of the Yamanashi Prefectural Office an appeal demanding a reform of the organization of their school.

In the appeal the striking students pointed out the illegal appropriation by teachers of articles given the students for their service in students' labor mobilization, the irregular action of giving false marks upon receiving a bribe and beating students without a definite reason.

Balloon Bomb Materials Diverted to Production Of Waterproof Articles

"Konnyaku," the starch made from taro roots, and strong Japanese paper, both used to make the balloon bombs for the Japanese Army Aviation Headquarters during the latter part of the war, have a new postwar use. Stocks of these materials being held in great quantities at the textile printing plants in Takaoka City, which produced about 70 per cent of the army orders, will be used for the manufacture of children's rain capes, waterproof aprons, diaper covers and other peacetime necessities.

Veteran Red Leader Plans New Activity

Gaku Sano, Freed From Prison in 1943, Intends to Lead Social Movement

Gaku Sano, veteran Communist leader, who has been devoting himself to the writing of modern Chinese social history since he was released from prison in the autumn of 1943, is expected to lead a social movement in response to the present situation, Domei says.

Mr. Sano pledged to change his principles in June 1933 together with other fellow-Communists in prison. Since he was released in 1943, he has lived in seclusion, but now by appealing to his former Communist comrades, he is expected to bring about the unity of the Communists.

At the same time, he is planning to publish a periodical, Dakai (Break of Deadlock) in cooperation with Jokichi Kazama and Zenichi Imaizumi. Through the publication he desires to propagate his ideas on the position of socialism in the State and the basic issues relative to democratic reformation.

He is also reported to be planning the republication of the Musansha Shimbun, Communist organ which played a vital role in the Communist movement from the end of the Taisho era to the early part of the present era. He now lives with a relative at Kamitakaido, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

Bigger Loans for People

The People's Bank, which, since July last year, has been advancing low-interest funds to war sufferers, has decided to extend its scope of activity. It will henceforth make loans to Japanese who, on returning from foreign countries, are finding difficulty in making a living. These persons will get the same terms as those given to the war sufferers. At the same time the bank has decided to increase to ¥1,000 the amount of ¥500 it shall make available to each family in need of funds.

More Reds Released

Satomi Hakamada, 42, Tatsuyuki Tajima, 42, Katsu Kishi, 39, of the Japan Communist Party and Toshio Futami, 40, of the anarchist group were released from Sendai Prison on October 19. Their release had been delayed as they were all charged with concurrent offenses.

Views on New Drama Are Given by Hijikata

Former Peer Back in Tokyo On Invitation of Allied Headquarters

Former Count Yoshi Hijikata, leader of the new drama movement and creator of the Tsukiji Little Theater, who was recently released from the Sendai prison where he had been imprisoned as a political criminal, came to Tokyo, accompanied by Mrs. Hijikata, Saturday morning, at the invitation of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces after an absence of thirteen years.

Of his new hope in resuming activity in the theatrical field, he said.

"I have come to Tokyo at the invitation of the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces, and also to have my teeth fixed. Three of my teeth have decayed because of undernourishment during the imprisonment. I had heard of conditions in Tokyo, but what I saw has really astonished me.

"On the train coming up to Tokyo, I heard a railway employe say: 'Many instructions are being issued by the Headquarters of the Allied Forces, but it is really shameful that because officials are idling about, nothing has been accomplished.'

"A factory worker also remarked that his employer was only concerned with obtaining compensation payment from the Government and did not give any thought to the welfare of the workers. I realized then that such frank talk had not been heard before. This liberty of freely airing one's opinions has made the country very bright.

"The scene around Uyeno Station has not changed, but the clean and simple attire of the men and women has also brightened the atmosphere.

"In regard to the new drama movement, I wish to consider fully the wishes of the Headquarters of the Allied Forces. It is my intention to build up a better drama to encourage liberalism and democracy in new Japan, apart from any political movement. I heard of the great earthquake of 1923 while in Russia, and on the Siberian railway I planned the establishment of the Tsukiji Little Theater in devastated Tokyo. Coming home, I immediately started the theater with the late Kaoru Osanai. Once again, I intend to start a new drama movement in devastated Tokyo."

Television Study Planned

To push the construction of television facilities of Takayanagi-type, the People's Scientific Research Institute will be constructed in Iwatacho, Shizuoka, reports the Mainichi. The television set devised by Mr. Takayanagi first introduced in 1928 will be further studied by the Hamamatsu Technical College under Mr. Takayanagi with some 40 technicians.

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Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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STENO-TYPISTS (girls) with good knowledge of English. Apply Senki Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, c/o Toa Koshinjo Building, 52 Kabuto-cho 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered. Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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Apply Box 89, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 67 keys. Good condition. Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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WANTED electric range, new or used, high class make preferred. Apply Box 88, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1945

The Case for the Zaibatsu

Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida's spirited defense of the great financial houses, the zaibatsu, in his recent press interview may have been an indiscretion in view of their marked unpopularity both at home and abroad. But whether one agrees with his conclusions or not, it should be recognized in all fairness that there is some basis of logic to his arguments.

Let it be stated at the outset that there should be no attempt to protect the zaibatsu in their present position. The aim of the Allies to bring about the democratization of Japanese economic institutions, to drive home the fact that war is not and must not be profitable, and to call for the dissolution of any economic organization so great as to lend itself readily to a totalitarian regime is heartily welcomed by the Japanese public no less than by the rest of the world. The good judgment of the responsible Allied authorities in carrying out this aim can be trusted. But what is to be feared is that irresponsible or ill-informed extremists both Japanese and foreign will clamor for action so drastic as to do more harm than good. It is probably against such a danger that Foreign Minister Yoshida let loose his recent blast.

The zaibatsu should undoubtedly be punished for their share in the war guilt, but there is a legitimate question as to how great their guilt is. It is certainly an undiscriminating view which would lump the zaibatsu with the militarists in attributing to them an equal guilt. For, although the zaibatsu undoubtedly, contributed to the war effort, as did practically all other classes of Japanese society, they were accessories to the crime after the act; they did not actively instigate the war as the militarists did. The zaibatsu consistently tried to oppose the drift toward war, for they stood to reap greater profits from peaceful exploitation than from destructive combat. Only when they saw that their efforts to avert war were futile did they shift to tacit cooperation with the military, hoping to salvage some of their profits by hedging through going into munitions production and war financing.

In this connection, a distinction must be made between different members of the zaibatsu group. As Foreign Minister Yoshida pointed out, there are zaibatsu and zaibatsu. Many of the older, larger, and better established houses, with their extensive vested interests in the older textile industries and in an established foreign trade, were extremely reluctant to acquiesce in the war and later strove actively to influence the nation in favor of an early surrender. The younger, smaller, and less well established houses, with smaller stakes in the prewar foreign trade and interested in the newer heavier industries and colonial enterprises, were more willing to hitch their fortunes to the star of the military adventurers. Yet, ironically, it is the older and larger houses which are being made the target for the bitterest popular attacks simply because they are more conspicuous, while the unprincipled parvenus are being overlooked because they are less well known.

It may be argued, of course, that whatever the degree of active guilt of the different groups of zaibatsu in the last war, the mere existence of great capitalistic organizations makes for an imperialistic and warlike national policy and that on this ground alone the zaibatsu should be liquidated. But breaking up Japan's industry and trade and forcing the Japanese to become a nation of farmers, while it may cripple Japan's capacity to wage war, will not necessarily make the Japanese people more peaceably inclined. Past experience has shown that chauvinism breeds from a provincial and over-crowded peasantry forced to grub for their miserable livelihood on their inadequate land, while an industrial and commercial urban population is more susceptible to liberal and progressive social and intellectual influences. Modern business, with its interlocking international trade connections, is a hostage to world peace.

Cracking down too indiscriminately on the zaibatsu may so damage Japan's productive capacity as to cause poverty and want which may breed an explosive unrest. Preservation and even encouragement of Japan's industry and trade may make for prosperity and the satisfaction of want which will breed contentment and peace. Historically, the zaibatsu performed a service to the nation by making possible a modern large-scale productive activity at a time when there was no other agency capable of getting the nation started on production along modern lines. To abolish the zaibatsu completely may plunge the nation back to feudalistic, small-scale methods with reactionary consequences.

To be sure, the other extreme of monopolistic, totalitarian financial autocracy cannot be allowed to persist. The economic and social welfare of the common man must be nurtured. As the Allied authorities have proclaimed, there must be a "democratization of Japanese economic institutions to the end that monopolistic industrial controls be revised through the development of methods which tend to insure a wide distribution of income and ownership of the means of production and trade". This undoubtedly entails a drastic reform of the zaibatsu, the breakup of the monopolistic features of their organization, the wider dispersion of their ownership, and a fairer distribution of their profits. But it should not mean an indiscriminate destruction of their productive functions.

While a thorough reform of Japan's economic system is in order, care should be taken to prevent vindictive prejudice from making a scapegoat of a few conspicuous and highly publicized zaibatsu organizations to the detriment of the economic stability of the nation.

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, October 22

DRASTIC CUT IN GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

ASAHI—With the object of pushing concrete preparations to effect a drastic cut in Government personnel and introduce a reform into the administrative structure and the Government officials' system, the Cabinet has clarified the policy of establishing an Administrative Readjustment Council. Simultaneously, it was clarified that discussions on the plan would be hastened so as to map out a necessary scheme by the middle of November.

Needless to say, this question has already become an object of demand on the part of the public. All the people desire that the Government will take a resolute and courageous step in this connection.

It seems that the present Cabinet will follow the previous Cabinet's policy of halving the present number of 300,000 Government officials. In view of the prevailing situation, this measure is quite natural. But from the point of view of effecting an improvement in administration, it is feared that the original aim may not be attained, if the authorities concerned stop with a mere reduction of Government personnel for reduction's sake. Besides, it is feared that an adverse effect may be brought about, as suggested by the many past experiences over this issue. Judging from this point of view, the Government authorities should exercise care in settling the question of the cut in Government personnel in parallel with the questions of a reform in the administrative structure and a renovation of the system of officialdom.

In the past the authorities concerned tried to cut the number of Government officials for the purpose of economizing national expenditures or weeding out superannuated officials. The present step, however, is for a different purpose—the purpose of getting ready to undertake the difficult task of reconstructing the defeated country. Therefore, the Government should have for its ultimate purpose an epochal improvement of administrative efficiency by means of complete removal of bureaucratic evils and renovation of the spirit of Government officials. And by this means, it should create an administrative system to conform with the sincere attitude of the people determined to overcome this critical situation.

What has constantly harassed the people thus far is the Bureaucrats' self conceit and the evils of their evasion of responsibility. It may be superfluous to point out here how the fighting power of the entire country throughout the protracted hostilities. Unless this evil is corrected, the people's desire will not be gratified, no matter how much the Government may cut the number of Government officials and how often it may change the system. The Government authorities should take note of this fact.

The proposed decrease in Government officials will result in unemployment for many men. This will form a serious social question together with the loss of employment by professional soldiers, workers of munitions factories and persons thus far engaged in enterprises abroad. A measure to cope with the situation should be carfully devised apart from the question of administrative readjustment. In this case, the authorities concerned must be absolutely cautious against bringing about a bureaucratization of local self-governing bodies by allowing such jobless officials administrative knowledge.

PREVENTION OF FUTURE WARS CALLED DUTY OF ALL NATIONS

Unless Spirit Which Impelled War Criminals On Is Wiped Out Lasting Peace Cannot Be Expected

By CURT BECKER

Curt Becker was formerly judge of the District Court of the Free City of Danzig and later lawyer in Berlin. He came to Japan as a political refugee and has lived in this country since 1938. He was interned by the Japanese authorities for his anti-Nazi views on May 17, 1945 until August 18.

I

In view of the ever increasingly important role which the punishment of so-called war criminals assumes for the defeated nations in the task of cleansing their house and rehabilitating themselves in the eyes of the world—thus paving the way for a sincere and true understanding among the family of nations—it may be well to review the problem of war crimes and punishment, though sketchily, from its historical, legal, and political aspects.

War crimes are as old as wars themselves. It is, however, of comparatively recent date that they are considered as such. The wars of earlier history made hardly any distinction between legitimate conduct of war and felonious acts: looting, burning and raping were looked upon as accidental, and often as necessary parts of war's grim business; the fate of the vanquished, warriors and civilian population alike, was left to the victor's mercy.

Even the highly developed cultural and legal standard of the Roman Empire did nothing to divest warfare of its primitive conceptions; the Roman ius gentium concerned the family of nations living within the framework of the Empire and those only, without extending to the outside "barbarous" world with which the legions time and again had to cross swords in building or defending the structure of the Imperium. The fate of vanquished Carthage or that of destroyed Jerusalem are too well known; even when retribution was not carried to such extremes and the vanquished were spared the worst, clemency was motivated either by more refined ethical and cultural conceptions of those in power or by long range political considerations, rather than by any change in the legal conception of warfare as a business in which any practice is legitimate as long as it serves its purpose and in which, accordingly, no quarter was given or expected.

The dark centuries after the breakdown of the Roman Empire could hardly be expected to initiate any distinction between right and wrong in combat, on the contrary, brigandage and war became almost synonyms, and the very idea, that warfare, morally and legally alike, should or could become subject to universally accepted standards and rules, carrying responsibilities as well as entailing specified rights, would have met with blank surprise on the part of the struggling chieftains and war hordes of that lawless period. Only after the shifting lawlessness of those transitory centuries had settled itself in the reestablishment of the medieval Holy Roman Empire, Christian doctrines of clemency and mercy and the code of honor of the medieval feudal class succeeded in shaping some universally acknowledges notions of decency in warfare and respect for a decent foe.

No longer was taking up arms tantamount to brigandage and highroad-robbery pure and simple. Armies were rallied and battles were fought on ideological issues with no less enthusiasm than in our days; and to take up arms for a high ideal's sake could not fail to become an incentive to display not only gallantry in the field but also the virtues of a Christian and knight in dealing with the enemy and helpless and destitute non-combatants. The common fights of Europe's knighthood against Mongols and Turks moulded these conceptions into a standard generally accepted by the Christian feudal class, whereas Europe's contact with the world of the "infidels" during the crusades taught its warrior class to respect, and in turn to except same or similar traits of gallantry and decency from non christian knights and foes. Fruitful, however, as these tendencies to humanize the conduct of warfare proved in the course of a future enlightened notion, they did as such not issue from any change of legal conceptions, but were again based on improved general humanitarian, specifically religious ideas.

In the turmoil of the Thirty Years' War almost everything which preceding generations had gained in humanizing warfare degenerated again into the barbarism of old; the idea, however, survived. The termination of the Thirty Years' War established the sovereign modern national states of late and paved at last, due to the necessity of providing rules for the inter-state intercourse, the way for setting up acknowledge and binding rules among sovereign states, a tendency which received propelling impetus through the writings of Hugo Grotius, the Dutch legal scholar, father of our modern international law, and his school.

And yet, far reaching as the first tentative statutory rules contained in the Peace Treaties of Munster and Osnabruck proved to be in setting up legal conceptions in diplomacy and international contractual law and notwithstanding the fact that the conception of a binding international law was firmly interwoven into the texture of Europe's legal science, it was still a far way off until scientific public opinion or the European Cabinets made the first attempts to remove the humanization of warfare from the sphere of purely humanitarian and religious motives into the legally clear cut field of legal rights and duties, clearly discriminating between lawful and unlawful acts in warfare.

As customary in all fields of international law the written law, the codification, was lagging behind, leaving it to common usages and practices, based on generally accepted notions, to develop into customary law, a development which up to our days has done and is still doing the greatest harm in the badly needed task to set international relations in all their aspects on firm legal grounds. As to the conduct of warfare, therefore, practice and conceptions remained almost two centuries after the birth of modern international law as they were before: the officer-class, recruited from gentry and nobility, maintained a standard of conduct corresponding to the universal conception of their class, primarily in dealings with each other, gradually even toward the conquered civilian population of the wealthy bourgeois class, whereas the lot of the common soldiers, mercenaries all of them, was as little of concern to anybody as their behavior and conduct which was restricted only, as far as army discipline made it imperative. Needless to mention, the solidarity of the family of crowned heads and their cabinets left it out of question, to probe into or even to consider the origin of war and or decisions of higher strategy, however prefidious, under anything like the aspect of war guilt or war crimes.

(To be Concluded)

PROFILES

Commerce and Industry Minister Sankuro Ogasawara is a financial expert. He started his business life as an employe of the Bank of Taiwan (Formosa) where he worked his way up to manager of the Tokyo branch. In 1927 a financial panic overtook Japan. Suzuki and Company of Kobe was hard hit and went bankrupt. The Bank of Taiwan was a larger creditor of the concern and was compelled to undertake the settlement of the finances of the company. Mr. Ogasawara was entrusted with the heavy task. He ably accomplished the work and won a reputation for his financial ability.

Leaving the bank some time later, he ran for a seat in the Diet and was successfully returned. He threw himself in the new work and soon cut a figure in the political world. He was given the positions of Parliamentary Councilor of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance.

Mr. Ogasawara is amiable by character and has an inclination to hate to do what is impossible. In this sense he may be democratic and the right man for the task of carrying out instructions of the Allies. He is on intimate terms with Finance Minister Shibusawa.

It will be fortunate if their relation will serve favorably in coordinating the commercial and industrial administration and financial administration. He has assumed an usually heavy task, a task to democratize this country's economy which made unhealthy development in the midst of the rampancy of Japanese capitalism, militarism and bureaucracy. Should the democratization of Japan's economy fail the democratization of the politics will likewise go wrong.

The Japanese people sincerely expect from Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara the establishment of modern peacetime industry with will go smoothly with the Democracy and result in the shortening of working hours and the raising of wages.

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Japanese Revolution

To the Editor:

There seem to be two typical reactions of the Japanese towards their present situation. One class of people wants to go "back to normal" as quickly as possible, meaning by "normal" the conditions of about 10 years ago, before all the turmoil broke loose. The other class contents itself to sit down in the authentic oriental "It can't be helped" style and waits for things to happen. The trouble is that in the present emergency things cannot be allowed to happen but have to be done. Things have to be done with speed, but above all they have to be done with the realization that it is an almost superhuman task which lies before the nation, which can only be accomplished if everybody in this country puts every ounce of strength to it. In order to get some idea of the formidable work ahead of us we must open the eyes to the fact that World War No. 2 revolutionized Japan's domestic life to its very foundation and that the defeat made this revolution definite and irreversible.

World War No. 1 gave rise to a series of revolutionary changes not only in the nations which lost the war, but in the entire political, social and economic set-up of Europe. As far as the negative side of the revolution is concerned, Europe never went back to pre-war conditions; but the all-important work of building up something to replace the shattered structure of old Europe was started clumsily, carried on uncandidly, and disgracefully deserted when the hour of trial came; and this gave Hitler a chance to have a try at a "new order" in Europe. Japan had been left comparatively untouched by the war itself; but the post-war developments, and particularly the Washington Naval Conference turned her from international collaboration to a policy of single-handed action in pursuit of Far Eastern hegemony.

Now as a result of World War No. 2 the old Japan is definitely gone, and it would be the most fatal mistake to dream of rebuilding her according to pre-war pattern. The present task is in no way like the rebuilding of Tokyo and Yokohama after the Great Earthquake. This word "rebuilding" is really misleading; it's more like saving the crew of a wrecked ship in the midst of a storm or snatching a man stricken by the plague from the grips of death. . . .

Moreover, the question is not one of economic rehabilitation. The revolution is not restricted to the economic sphere: it is a social and a political revolution as well, but above all a spiritual cataclysm which threatens to sweep away not only the overthrown idols of a defeated jingoism, but all the traditional values and time-honoured institutions of pre-war Japan. It is a threat to the nation's very existence. The problem involved in such a situation cannot be solved by a fatalistic acquiescence in the inevitable, nor can it be treated like a business proposition by just figuring out how a maximum of results could be obtained at the lowest cost. Before the business comes in men must have vision of a new Japan, and the conviction that this new Japan is worth the sacrifices they are called upon to bring, and the unflinching determination to build this new Japan by the common effort of the entire nation.

This new Japan must be a democratic Japan, a Japan whose government is in the hands of the whole people and for which the people taken the full responsibility. But as things stand now, the Japanese people are incapable of political action, since it is a disorganized, unwielding mass, with only a few structural features left. The greatest single factor in the remaining structure of the people is His Majesty, the Emperor, whose unifying position forms the safest guarantee of peace and order in this country. It would be relatively easy to reorganize the nobility according to their true significance in Japan's social framework. The assertion that the nobility has outlived its usefulness will appear rather hasty and superficial if the actual facts are taken into consideration. There might have been v.g. some very unpleasant incidents if a commoner would have been at the head of the government—events might have led to a complete chaos.

The biggest obstacle in the way of Japanese democracy is the lack of proper organizations at the bottom. Democracy in our modern sense includes representative government. Now to my mind, to "represent" means to make present something which is not present by itself and in itself. Because the whole people cannot be present, "representatives" have to come together, so that in them the whole people may be present and thus become capable of public action. Now representation based on mere numbers or mere territorial demarcations does not make the people present; because the people cannot exist as a mere agglomeration but only as an organic whole. And here lies the real difficulty of providing a representative system for revolutionized Japan. Representation without any constructive principle is worse than no representation altogether, because it will lead to the purely formalistic democratism of artificial political parties. On the other hand, there is no adequate structure left which could serve as the basis of the political reconstruction of the people. But there is left some kind of grouping according to occupation, the occupation which a man actually exercises or—v.g. in the case of the unemployed, demobilized soldiers or outbombed civilians—to which he did belong by his training and calling. Not as if the occupational structure as such should be identical with the political structure; but because it would form the best starting point under the circumstances; because the work in which a man works determines a man's standing in public life.

From this point of view the chief division in Japan as in many other countries is that between industrial and agricultural Japan. A socialist would probably point out that there is a more fundamental one, that between employer and employee, which in the agricultural sector is reproduced by the difference between landlords and farmers. This assertion overlooks that in many instances is the owner of the soil who toils it and the owner of the shop who has to do the work; but its chief defect is that it mistakes an individual's view on his position for the true significance of this position within the social structure. An individual employer may think of his interests as antagonistic to those of his employees; as a matter of fact they are in the same boat and will flourish or perish together. A true socialist can regard this division only as something to disappear in future: how can he at the same time think of it as the basis of political organization?

The division therefore between the industrial and agricultural section of the people, which Colonel Waring adopted as the basis of his economic diagnostics should also be recognized as the basis of the people's political organization. It seems evident that the social structure of the agricultural section is indissolubly connected with the soil; and consequently occupational representation has to be blended with regional representation. In the industrial sector, however, representation can be almost completely according to occupational groups, because here people belonging to the same profession have much more in common than people living in the same city, the same street or even the same house.

We may notice in passing that local problems should be dealt with by local authorities. Madison thought it "a happy combination" that in the Federal Constitution "the great and aggregate interests" are referred to the National, the and particular to the State legislatures. Although no modern state can dispense with a certain supervision and control of local government, local self-government is much more essential to democracy than equal and universal suffrage. It was the lack of experience in local self-government that made Japanese parliamentarism such a sad failure; and local self-government will probably be the most delicate and spiny problem of Japanese democracy.

It is evident that in such a representative system the choice of candidates could not be left to chance. Even if there were going to be a uniform and universal direct election, there had to be primaries on entirely different lines. And it would be worth while investigating whether regional election districts should not be arranged for those who could not vote in their labor union or chamber of commerce or agricultural association.

Such a system may also lead to a fair solution of the much debated question of women suffrage. It is true that the average woman has little interest in party politics; nevertheless, the war has also revolutionized the woman's position in Japanese life and the woman's point of view must be taken into consideration when formulating the nation's course. There seem to be two great groups of women: women at home and the women at work. The woman as housewife and mother no less than the woman in school, office, factory and domestic employment marks special electorates on account of the special position within the nation. Maybe women prefer to entrust to men the advocacy of their views and the protection of their interests; the important point is that they must be recognized as forming distinct social groups entitled to be heard in the nation's councils.

An assembly elected along these lines would be qualified to speak for the Japanese people. The nation would have representatives who would know the needs and consider the hopes of all groups of society and coordinate them into one policy for the common good of the whole people. Thus the Japanese Revolution would not end as a devastating torrent, but could be marshalled into a disciplined efforts towards a new and better Japan.

PETER J. HERZOG.

RE-EDUCATION ON SCIENTIFIC LINE URGED FOR WOMEN HERE

But New Womanhood Should Also Possess Traditional Refinement and Deep Modesty, Educator Says

By WAKAO MAYEDA
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The way for reconstructing and reviving our Empire lies in educational works. Particularly it is felt that the mission of developing the education of Japanese girls has become exceedingly important. Now is the time to rectify the crippled educational system of Japan that gave predominance to boys' education and caused the backwardness of girls' education, to foster the development of the people's cultural power, to revive the national strength.

The recent war had drawn out the women of our country from their homes to the outside world. To various occupations, the women's attention was expanded, and thus they were enabled to gain various rich experiences through their labor. During the war they replaced men in various capacities. But it is a fact that everywhere they revealed their insufficient culture and low efficiency. These actual facts must be the materials for sharp criticism of the former education given to the girls of the country.

Those engaged in the education of our girls must squarely face these causes, study them minutely, and thus fully considering their relation to the girls' education, should make their best efforts in the future.

War Revealed Weakness

It has been pointed out that the family life of our country—particularly the life of house wives—had been regrettably and extremely low in the field of scientific and rational practice. This weakness was very clearly revealed during the war. In the activity to deal with air raids, for instance, most women were unable to take expedient steeps. Then facing the shortage of the supply of foodstuff and other daily necessities, they cannot be said to have succeeded in properly meeting the hard life by creative means for heightening efficiency and utilizing waste materials. This is a result brought about by the poor scientific education given to the girls.

It is impossible to expect scientific ability among girls, without a scientific atmosphere at home. The scientific attitude of mothers at home will after all become the powerful foundation for scientific education. Aiming at the scientific mind of future mothers, we must include science in girls education.

During the war, the spirit of Japan was advocated loudly by the so-called leaders, with such vigor and force as never before seen. Despite such loud shoutings, the people's livelihood lost its moral support and began to waver. For instance, this tendency appeared in the economic side of the people's livelihood as "black markets" and "supply-buying groups", inviting the lowering of the currency value and stimulating the uneasiness of livelihood.

Though the slogans of "One Hundred Millions in One Mind", and and "Total Mobilization" were adopted, actually the peoples actions became self-centered, striving hard for their own safety and interest. This conduct of individuals means after all that the religious faith supporting their moral thought was lacking. It is my sincere wish that in the women's education religious faith will be manifested in moral practice, while scientific education is enforced.

In Japan, there was formerly a peculiar womanhood, fostered and polished by long tradition. This beautiful and refined womanhood having deep modesty, and a spirit of sacrifice, should exist today. But, during the war, traditions were forgotten, and the spirit of Japan was merely shouted in empty words. Thus Japanese womanhood was not at all fostered to develop. Furthermore, it was actually let to follow its path to desolation. Now that the war had ended, such weeds have to be pulled out instantly. Thus best efforts must now be directed to remanifest the original womanhood of Japan, handed down from our forefathers. Then at the same time, no moment is to be wasted to awaken our women from the isolated condition of the past few years and to aim at the establishment of a new Japanese womanhood of a better quality enriched by the introduction of foreign culture.

". . . keep pace with the progress of the world," His Majesty the Emperor declared in the Imperial Rescript ending the war. Those words are to be interpreted to mean that the best merits of other peoples should be adopted to Japanese womanhood to heighten the level of our culture. It is the first requisite for the recovery and new construction of Japan to build up Japanese womanhood by fostering the development of the girls' education, particularly in the fields of scientific and religious education.